

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON. Minor Matters of Interest in the Capital

SUNDAY, Aug. 27 .- Senator Morgan arrived in Washington from Paris, He was interviewed on the Bering Sea arbitration. He said: "As my position was that of a Judge it would not be becoming for me to comment upon all the aspects of the judgment reached. I think I may say that the great principle at stake, the protection of the seals, was gained. Moreover, the indirect result of the arbitration will be inestimable as a precedent for other nations which may become entangled in the future. Of course there were objections raised to several points by Justice Harlan and myself while the judgment was being deliberated upon by the arbitrators, but in the end every member was able to concur in the result. All of the contentions will become a matter of history when the record is published. The argumentation of the Ameri-Morton has received advices from one of his agents in Europe, Mr. Mattes, fully confirming previous reports regarding the shortage of certain crops in many sections of Europe, which, he represents, is likely to guarantee a very large demand for American forage crops, including corn, although he does not think it likely that much of the latter will be used as human food. He represents that the tariff complications between Russia and Germany are likely to render the people of the latter country especially dependent upon the United States for their supplies.

MONDAY, Aug. 28 .- The Commander of the Department of the Potomac, G.A.R., stated sive report upon the pension matter and also and action. upon the recent dismissal of comrades from Government service. The report is regarded as being exhaustive, and urges action looking to the protection of the interests of the memeral of the Order of Holy Childhood of the Roman Church, arrived at the University. He has just come to the United States for Childhood's work is that of collecting money from children for the maintenance and edupassed a joint resolution appropriating \$7,500 from the contingent fund of the Senate for the erection of a building, to be used as a folding room, on the vacant lot owned by the Government next to the Maltby House, on B Senators by the cracking of the walls of the Maltby Building because of the enormous quantity of Scuate documents that had been

lowing amounts received during the year: Realty taxes, \$2,152,820.61; personal tax, measure of his years. \$179,959.42; penalties, \$74,622.51; water fund, \$3:0,300.23; miscellaneous items, \$112,069.38. Total, \$3,139,772.15. money was disposed of as follows: Cash deposited in the United States Treasury, \$3,056,088.22; draw-back assessments, \$83,-583.93. Total, \$3,139,772.15. -- The car bearing the Columbian liberty bell on its mained here until 6:04 p. m., leaving by the Penusylvania Road. An informal reception was given the bell at the depot. Miss Desha, one of the National Liberty Bell Committee, depot, where they were used to decorate the bell. Some short speeches were made.-The committee in charge of the preparations of the Capitol Centennial Celebration met te-night. Chairman Gardner stated that the program of the exercises at the Capital was completed. Mr. Spofford informed the committee that he had invited in connection with the exercises at the Capitol, Mr. Crisp had accepted the invitation. Dr. F. T. Howe, of the Music Committee, reported that very satisfactory progress is being made in rehearsing the big chorus of

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30 .- A meeting of the Association of Injured Survivors of Ford's Theater was held at the house of the Secresociation now consists of 68 members.-After nearly a half-circuit of the globe, Mr. Yang Yu, the new Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Celestial Empire to the United States, arrived in transformed for the time being a very prosaic portion of the city into something like a bit of the Midway Plaisance. The Pennsylvania Railway station was the dingy pagoda where, amid clanging of gongs and engine-bells, which probably sounded musical to foreign ears, and clouds of smoke which passed for incense, Mr. Tsui Kwo Yin, the old Minister, greeted his successor, THURSDAY, Aug. 31 .- Abe Lincoln Command,

portion of the program.

6. Union Veterans' Union, mostly Democrats, has severed its connection with that organization and has surrendered its charter. The Commander, Col. J. I. Thompson, in a letter to the Commander-in-Chief of the Order, on an order of the last Department Commander, issued last Fall prior to the election, in which he endeavored to range the Union view that the Union Veterans' Union is being killed by politics. He declared that the organization is in a healthy state despite the internal dissensions. "The Department of the Potomac is not suspended. It is in good under which it labors and has always labored, is doing a great deal of work for the old soldier, his widow and orphan."- Judge Philip C. Tucker, of Galveston, Tex., Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33d degree, Aucient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, and Acting Grand Commander since the death of Dr. James C. Batchelor, will not remove to Washington and occupy Temple, on Third and E streets, but will transact the business of his office where he now lives .- The second volume of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor for 1852 was issued from the Government quantity of statistics on the cost of living. given in tabular form, under the different manufacturing industries, and is a valuable supplement to the statistics on the cost of volume of the Commissioner's report.

directly to the White House. The President looked thoroughly well, his eyes were bright. his complexion clear, and he looked vigorous at 2 o'clock. The silver question was discussed with reference to the chances for repeal by the Senate, and the President expressed himself as satisfied that his recommendations would be carried out. Another most important question considered was the condition of the Treasury, but no definite plan of relief was discussed with any view

to imprediate action.

selection of a new Minister to Hawaii, and an appointment may be expected in the near future. Ex-Gov. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, called on Secretary Gresham to-day, and later the two Kentuckians saw the President. It is learned that the office was tendered to Col. Knott, but he declined it, though whether the declination is final is not cortain. -- The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of Henry C. Stuart, of Denver, Colo., to be Secretary of Legation in Gautemala and Honduras. The specific reasons are

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

There was considerable apprehension here est the wooden cruiser Kearsarge and the single-turret monitor Nantucket had been lost in the recent hurricane that swept the Atlantic coast. But they turned up all right in Hampcan counsel was admirable." -- Secretary ton Roads. They will exist, it is to be hoped, for many years yet, if only as reminders of Union glory and triumph.

Senator Peffer is the best listener in the Senate. When a statesman has anything to say, or even when he only talks, he is always sure of one auditor. If he stands so far away that the words may be indistinct, the Kansas gentleman will laboriously cross the floor and get as close to the orator as possible. Despite the ridicule cast upon this gentle-voiced Senator from the great West, he has at all times that the Department has prepared an exten. | the appearance of a man very sincere in speech

While the Senate talks-and talks-about silver, the House amuses itself with proposing bership .- Mgr. Demimuid, Director Gen- and rejecting amendments to the rules. One cannot say when the end of this latter will come. Two years ago it took three weeks to the purpose of spreading the work of the get the code in working order, and it was necessary at the end to hold a Democratic will go to Pittsburg, the center of the work | caucus to come to an understanding. The in America, thence to Chicago. The Holy upshot of it will probably be the adoption of a code closely similar to that of the last cation of juveniles .- The Senate to-day | Congress, and the transaction of business at the old stand and in the same manner.

Jerry Simpson has a son. He is Jerry Simpson, jr., and is an almost exact reproduction street near New Jersey avenue. This bill of the elder gentleman, now that the droopresulted from the scare created among the ing mustache of the Kansas statesman has been parted with, for he even dresses in identical style. The Simpson heir is a brightappearing youth, and it was evident, from the TUESDAY, Aug. 29 .- E. G. Davis, Collector of way he studied the specimens of statesman-Taxes for the District, submitted to the Com- ship before him as be sat in the House the missioners his annual report for the year other day, that he yearned to go and do likewise, when he shall have attained the full

Judge Hilborn, of California, does not think much of the climate of Washington, as a general thing. There was one delightful day last week. Edgar Allen Poe, and who has written verses a day with a fleckless blue above, a slow breeze way from Troy, N. Y., to the World's Fair weather to make an old man young and a reached Washington about 4 p. m. and re- young man too fresh. "Beautiful day! Beautiful day!" observed Mr. Houck, of Ohio, as he climbed from the car on the hill. "Don't you think so, Judge?" The Judge glanced about made a request of the local members of the bim with a captious frown. He could find no committee of the Revolutionary societies fault with thermometer or barometer. and other citizens to send flowers to the "Umph!" he said. "I suppose it must have been on a day like this that they selected this has written on the integral calculus and equaplace for the Capital."

When Senator Gordon closed his speech the other day, a young man sitting in the southern gallery near the railing brought his palms to-Speaker Crisp to deliver a 15-minute address | gether in a sounding smack of applause. No one else so far forgot himself. People turned their heads and glared at the perpetrator of the enormity. He seemed uneasy. To him came two doorkeepers and a policeman. "Come 1,000 voices that is to render the musical out," they said. He rose and painfully climbed his way to the corridor. From across the chamber his blushes were visible. He said he was an American citizen and had committed tary, followed by a social reunion. A very no crime. They said he had done worse, he enjoyable two hours were passed. The as- had committed a mistake. They took him to the Sergeant-at-Arms down on the second floor. | principal duties are connected with the inherit-Col. Bright looked him over. "What has he done?" he asked. "Applauded when Senator Gordon stopped speaking," said one of the Washington. The arrival was made the oc- gnards, who did not know that he was saying easion of an Oriental court function such as anything funny. "Discharged," said the Ser-

Mr. Corbish, of New Jersey, says of himself in the Congressional Directory, that he "was elected Mayor of Washington in 1884, when only 25 years old." Mr. Settle, of North Carolina, is proud of his political record. His first political experience, he says, was when he was nominated for Solicitor of the Ninth Judicial District by the Republicans, and elected by 807 votes, the District having gone Democratic theretofore by 1,500 to 2,500 votes. Mr. Ikirt, says that the action of the Command is based of Ohio, who was a candidate against McKinley in 1888, pays the following glowing tribute to himself: "Plain of manner and firm in his in opposition to Cleveland, --- Col. W. H. | convictions he has long been considered one of Michael, a Republican, denied in an inter- the staunch leaders and counselors of the Democracy in the eastern portion of the State. His influence has always been exerted in the interest of the masses and for conservative measures as against unsound, radical legislastanding, and, considering the difficulties tion." The Directory may be expected to circulate widely in Mr. Ikirt's District.

The session of Congress does not have any effect upon the numberless office-seekers in the city. The various Departments are still visited by those who would like to be employed in Government service, and, rain or shine, they are sure to make the daily visit. The reducthe official quarters, styled the House of the tion in the number is very slight, and this is attributed to the fact that some have been successful and received appointments. The greatest proof of the office-seeker's persistence is shown by the condition of the carpets in the Printing Office. The report contains a vast White House. They look very badly treated. The heavy Axminster on the stairs leading to the office looks as if a regiment of giants had been executing a double shuffle on the stairproduction, which were embraced in the first | way for the last month. Oh, yes, the officeseeker still haunts Washington, but he is not FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.-Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland ar- so spruce-looking as he was, his clothes have rived in the city this morning, and drove lost their freshness, he does not smoke the same brand of cigars as that in which he was wont to indulge, his face bears a sadder if not and strong .- A Cabinet meeting was held a wiser look, and he will go home soon, a disappointed man.

In connection with the gossip about Ass't Sec. of State Quincy and the appetite he has developed among Massachusetts Democrats for office-holding, this little story is told by Congressman John Allen: "A young man desired BATURDAY, SEPT. 2.—The President and Sec- a position in the Postoffice Department, and apictary Gresham are giving attention to the plied to his Congressman. He was told he

could get no place until a vacancy should arise. He waited for several weeks, and one day, when his money was nearly exhausted, he went down to the Potomac Beach. He found there many bathers, and among them a young man whom he recognized as a clerk in the division where he had sought a place. The clerk ventured beyoud his depth and was drowned. When his body was brought to the shore the applicant lest not a moment's time in hastening to the Congressman. 'Now,' he said, 'I can have a place; there is a vacancy. 'Where?' asked the Congressman. 'Why, a clerk in the division' (naming him) 'was drowned this afternoon.' The Congressman looked at him sadly. I regret to inform you,' he said, 'that you are too late; the place has been filled.' 'How can that be?' shouted the applicant in despair. 'The man has just been drowned.' 'Yes, I know,' replied the Congressman, 'but the place has been filled. It was obtained by a Massachusetts friend of Mr. Quincy's, who saw the clerk go in, and guessed correctly that he could

Everyone nowadays has something mean and sarcastic to say about the poor Congressmen. The famous quotation of Horace Greeley is called to mind, which was to the effect that lawyers have no idea of the value of time, and when we reflect that there are 205 lawyers in the present Congress, we realize how pertinot given, but it is understood that sufficient | nently his remark applies to the situation towere shown to prove that he was persona non | day in that body. One of our contemporaries remarks in a complaining way, without any reference to Congress, of course, that if people would speak only when they have something to say the silence in the world would be so intense that at times you could hear a currycomb gnash its teeth. It is understood that a Minneapolis man is trying to determine the muzzle-velocity of a Congressman, and it is suggested that scientific experiments of that character should not be conducted at such long range. One queer-looking man on the Avenue the other day was heard to remark that it is rather singular that the mouth of the Mississippi has never been elected to Congress; it would be so efficient in debates. And it is even claimed that the hurricane of which Washington got but a suggestion the other night originally intended coming this way, but when its attention was called to the terrific wind constantly in action under the dome of the Capitol it drooped its conquering wing and

Resuming our cursory examination of that classical work, the Congressional Directory, we therein regarding the members of the House of Representatives, as well as those of the Senate. served 30 consecutive years in the lower branch of Congress. The House contains 206 lawvers, 47 farmers and agriculturists, 14 journalists, 14 manufacturers, 13 merchants, five bankers, three teachers, one publisher, two doctors, two clergymen, two college professors, two printers, six gentlemen of leisure, two society men and ported for classification. The most eloquent of Outlet. all is W. Bourke Cockran, of New York. The one with the most solid constituency is Thomas J. Geary, of Santa Rosa, Cal., whose motto is "The Chinese Must Go!" The most unpopular outside of his own district is William S. Holman, of Aurora, Ind., who, should O'Neill die, would become father of the House. He is serving his 15th term. The thinnest is a member from Medicine Lodge, Kan., who used to wear no socks, if current report be trustworthy. The most literary is Thomas Dunn English, of Newark, N. J., once the boon companion of which the Prince of Wales greatly admires. of New York, who has been on trial for his life, who lost a leg at Gettysburg, and who saved the lives of three men at the risk of his own. The best educated is William L. Wilson, of Charlestown, W. Va., who knows Virgil by heart, can read Hebrew with ease and conjugate a Greek verb as readily as he hustles about the polls on election day, not to mention essays he tions of the second degree. The most unique is William McAleer, of Philadelphia, Pa., who is the first out-and-out Democrat and supporter of Grover Cleveland and tariff for revenue only own party refused him a renomination. The one who bobs up serenely is Joseph A. Scranton, of Scranton, Pa., who is elected and defeated with much regularity at every other Congressional election. The most puzzled is Charles F. Crisp, of Americus, Ga., who has never been able to decide whether he is eligible to the Presidency of the United States or not, having been born abroad of American parents. The proudest is Joseph E. Washington, of of our first President. The most elegant is John E. Reyburn, of Philadelphia, Pa., whose ance of a series of fortunes from departed rela-

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MUCH MODIFIED.

Commissioner Lochren Issues an Order in Regard to Suspensions. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

In the re-examination of all cases allowed under Section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, the practice of the Bureau is hereby changed and modified as fol-First. Where it appears prima facie on the face of the papers that, the pensioner was not entitled

at once suspended and the pensioner notified that he will be dropped from the rolls, after 60 days

from such notice, unless he shall in the meantime file competent evidence showing his right to a pen-Second. Where on the face of the papers it appears that the pensioner is entitled to a less rate than he is now receiving, he shall be notified that his pension will be reduced to such less rate, unless within 60 days from such notice he shall file competent evidence of his right to a higher rating. Third. Where it appears on the face of the papers that the pensioner had been allowed a pension inder a prior law and that he is not entitled, under the act of June 27, 1890, to any higher rate of pension than was so allowed under such prior law, he shall be notified that his pension under the act of June 27, 1890, will be dropped and his pension under such prior law restored, unless within 60

dence that he is entitled to a higher rate than was granted by his pension under such prior law. Fourth. Every notice shall inform the pensioner that upon his application to the Commissioner he will be immediately ordered for examination by a local Medical Board to enable him to obtain the necessary evidence to show his right to pension. Fifth. When any pensioner shall have complied with the requirement of such notice and furnished evidence tending to support his claim to be continued on the rolls, the case shall at once be a 'special case," and be promptly adjudicated. There will be no preliminary suspension in any case hereafter, except as provided in the first sub-

days from such notice he shall file competent evi-

division of this order. WILLIAM LOCHREN, Commissioner. Approved: HOKE SMITH, Secretary.

In speaking of this new order Commissioner The Secretary has for sometime questioned the fairness of the practice of the Pension Bureau, which suspended pensions during inquiry as to the right of a pensioner to the pension rate he was receiving. At his request the whole matter has been carefully considered, and the present order modifying that practice so as not to suspend in doubtful cases has been agreed to as more equitable. During the progress of the examination of cases under the act of June 27, 1890, a larger number of pensioners were found liable to suspension than had been anticipated, and cases were found where persons have been suspended whose disabilities have increased since the date of being pensioned, and who are now entitled to remain on the rolls. In every instance, as soon as these cases were called to the attention of the Bureau, the correction was promptly made, but it was feared that the suspension might work hardship by preventing the payment of pensions to those who at the present time were legally entitled to the same, though they were not at the time the pension was

THE CHEROKEE OUTLET.

Reports from officials now in the Cherokee Outlet to the Interior Department indicate that work preliminary to the opening is progressing find that there are interesting facts contained satisfactorily. The Land Office Buildings are now in course of erection, and all other details are well advanced. A large force of clerks, probably between 40 and 60, will soon be on the The father of the House is now Charles O'Neill, ground to take charge of the nine booths at of Philadelphia, who, if he outlives his present | which prospective settlers are required to sign

has received a large number of applications for permission to enter the outlet a few days prior of opening stores of various kinds, representing | ministers could not consent to the G.A.R. servthat such stores would be a necessity. To all of these requests he as replied in the negative, and now gives notice that settlers will find it greatly to their advantage to take several days' 30-odd whose pursuits are too indefinitely re- stock of provisions with them on entering the

> REMOVED. Ashley Kightlinger, of Marysville, O., was recently removed from the position of watchsatisfactory, as was testified by several letters of Chickasaw Bluff, Port Hudson, siege of taken prisoner, but remained only a few hours, | world's Redeemer. when he escaped at great risk and brought important news to our officers, which helped win rheumatism, paralysis and heart disease which are directly traceable to his long service.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. Wolcott, one of the gentlemen who is deaying legislation in the Senate in the interest of silver, is of commanding stature, generous of girth, and would pass anywhere in England as a robust edition of Lord Randolph Churchill, He has the same pugnacious and aggressive look, the same brisk and confident manner, and his light and luxuriant brown hair is parted exactly in the middle and brushed smoothly lown over a large, square head. Like Lord Randolph, too, Mr. Wolcott dresses always in to be elected on the Republican ticket after his | the latest style, and his appearance suggests the man of fashion fully as much as he does the man of affairs.

We thought it had been definitely settled that Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was born in Philadelphia, but a correspondent who lives in the Blue Grass country writes us that he was born near Baltimore, Md., Aug. 28, 1837. His father, Robert J. Breckinridge, one of the greatest and best men of that name, was a preacher there at that time, being pastor. of the Second Presbyterian Church. In 1847 Cedar Hill, Tenn., who belongs to the family Robert J. B. removed to Lexington, Ky., and became paster of the First Presbyterian Church of that place. Thus it will be seen that Billy B. was about 10 years old when he became a citizen of Keutucky. The writer refers us to the Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky. printed by the Methodist Book Concern, for

proof of his assertions. It is believed that Speaker Crisp could not have found a man for the Committee on Terriories better qualified than Hon. George D. Perkins, of the Eleventh Iowa District. Mr. Perkins was so faithful to the interests of Dakota and the whole Northwest in their Territorial state that Dakota considered it had one Representative in Congress even before admission, and now the South Dakota papers refer to him as their third member of Congress. New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Utah, and Alaska will find in George Perkins a true friend, and one who is as devoted to their true interests as

if accredited to them in the House. Henry A. Robinson, the present Statistician of the Agricultural Department, is being prominently mentioned by Michigan people in the city as the successor of the late Congressman Chipman, who represented the First District of Michigan. A prominent Detroit Democrat, speaking of the situation, said in an interview: Mr. Robinson can be elected, and I really vote that kept Mr. Chipman in Congress and at the same time coment the discordant factions in Detroit politics." Mr. Robinson represents the progressive element of the First District Democracy, and is believed to be the strongest man in the district at this time.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Chauncey McKeever. senior Colonel of the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army, was placed on the Re

tired List last week. Gen. McKeever is one of the best-known officers in the service, and has served several terms in Washington, Since the retirement of for Adjutant-General. He was defeated both times, however, first by Gen, Kelton and then | for its purpose. by Gen. Williams. He is now Adjutant-General of the Department of the Missouri, with Headquarters at Chicago.

His retirement promotes Lieut,-Col. Samuel Ward to be Lieutenant-Colonel, leaving a vacancy in the grade of Major, to be filled by be made from the Captains of the line, and opens to receive all that is mortal of a loved there are about 150 candidates for the billet. Gen. McKeever's retirement was on account of age, having reached his 62d year.

An interesting experiment with torpedo nets will take place at Newport in a few days. Its object is to test the efficiency of nets as a means of defense against torpedoes and at the same time to demonstrate which torpedo gives the best results. The Navy Department has ordered several Howell and several Whitehead torpedoes to be forwarded to Newport for the fired from the Destroyer. Three nets will be attacked—one from England and two from Pittsburg firms. The textures of the nets are different, and one of them is manufactured of with torpedo nets.

LUTHERANS AND

Attitude of the Church Toward the Funeral Services.

A comrade having written THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE in regard to the refusal of a Lutheran pastor to allow a comrade to be buried in a cemetery with G.A.R. ceremonies, we addressed a letter to Prof. E. J. Wolf, of the Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg, in regard to the Church's attitude toward the Order. Below we give his reply:

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your information relative to the refusal of Lutheran preachers to allow the ritual of the G.A.R. at the burial of veterans will bear correction.

I ought to be pretty well acquainted with the Lutheran Church and its practices, and I have to confess that the letter you inclose to me making mention of such refusal is the first | we are only opposed to these features of the intimation of the kind that has come to my notice. That cases have occurred where the G.A.R. rites were disallowed I am of course not warranted in denying-it is impossible for act, and we are much abused and vilified, but one person to know all that may happen in so | the principles are Scriptural and we cannot do large a body, scattered over the whole Unionbut that such is generally the case I do most emphatically deny.

First of all let me say, there are Lutheraus and Lutherans. While all adhere to the same system of Christian truth, it is in accordance with the genius of this Church that considerable diversity obtains in its application in the practical sphere, both in the usages of the different bodies of Lutherans and of the individual congregations.

The Lutheran Church is not governed, like the Roman Catholic, by a single and supreme head, nor like the Protestant Episcopal, by Bishops, who direct in great part the practice of the clergy, nor is a matter of this kind regulated even by Synods.

The polity of the Lutheran Church is that known as congregational, which allows no authority over the individual congregation, and recognizes the right of every congregation, with its pastor, to regulate its own affairs and to fix its own usages.

If a certain Lutheran minister has anywhere ruled out the G.A.R. burial service, he has done so either on his own responsibility or at the instance of his congregation, the only authority to which he is amenable, and the claim that his orders came "from his higher preachers, or Bishops, as they call them," is either a mistake on the part of your informant or a misrepresentation on the part of the minister in question, for the Lutheran Church has no higher preachers" anywhere, and the name "Bishop" is unknown to the Church in this

It is not improbable that an individual minster has pursued the course complained of. As there are Lutheran ministers who would decline affiliation even with ministers of other denominations at a burial-yes, with ministers of their own faith connected with another to the day set for the opening, for the purpose | body-it would not be at all surprising if such ice in connection with a funeral at which they officiate. They have a conscience on the matter of mixing rituals.

Lutherans, I may say, as a rule, discountenance secret orders, and especially their ceremonial. Believing the religion which makes Jesus Christ the center, the beginning and the end, the all and in all, worshiping Him as God and as One with the Eternal Father, accepting Him as the supreme authority and mediator. without whom man has no access to Deity, for four years. His services have been entirely | holding that all prayer must be offered in His name, and having for their faith the creed of from his superiors, which speak in the highest | the Universal Church, without the profession praise. Comrade Kightlinger served three of which no one has admission to either the years in the 96th Ohio, and was in the battles Roman Catholic or any Evangelical Lutheran Church, they deem it a serious compromise of Vicksburg, Grand Conteau, Sabine Crossroads, their faith to give any recognition to associasiege of Fort Gaines, siege of Spanish Fort, and | tions which studiously and distinctively ex-Carrion Crow Bayon. At the last battle he was | clude from their ritual any allusion to the

How a minisier of the Gospel can consent to an interblending of the ritual of Christ's abroad, and a crisp feel in the air. It was The most interesting is Daniel Edgar Sickles, the battle. The comrade broke down from Church with a ritual which ignores Christ's Church, how he can join his prayers to the Lord Jesus with prayers that disdain his intercession, how he can engage in a religious fellowship which, ipso facto, stamps him as a denier of his own faith, is a problem which the writer has never been able to solve.

> But no such problem arises in connection with the ritual of the G.A.R. The Christian's faith is here assumed and recognized in explicit terms. Here, in fact, the problem is reversed, and it may be asked how anyone who is not a believer in Christ can conscientiously avow the principles taught and implied in the ceremonial, or, again, with what propriety a ritual so distinctively Christian can be read over the remains of a veteran who in life openly or virtually repudiated the Christian

The aims and principles of the G.A.R. being clearly understood and the Christian character reason for its rejection by a Lutheran pastor, and I am inclined to believe that the instances occurred under my own observation nor within | active in the daily transactions of life. the sphere of my knowledge.

I have written for information to representatives of three of the largest Lutheran bodies, whose practice, by the way, is known to be generally stricter than that of my own body. As two of them have failed to reply, I conclude that they have nothing to communicate; that no rule obtains on this subject in their respective bodies. The third one, an eminent pastor in the General Council, writes that his body has taken no action on the matter of the burial service of the G.A.R. or any other organization, and any such impression is without foundation. He adds: "Whilst the general sentiment of churchly people is against any other burial service besides that of the Church, it has never, to my knowledge, been formulated into any "It is quite probable that individual pastors

or congregations, acting only for themselves, may refuse the use of such ritual on their own burial grounds, but I know of no instances. "The general custom is to have the burial service of the Church first, and after that to soldier obtaining a few hundreds of dollars, or allow, even if not approving, the ritual of thousands, perhaps, fills their sordid souls with worldly societies. I have never heard of the G.A.R. ritual being refused in this part of the Church." He lives in the midst of the densest Lutheran population in the country.

Granted, then, that there are isolated instances where Lutheran ministers object to importing opposition to the noble organization of veterans.

I undertake here, without any hesitation, to speak as a Lutheran for Lutherans, and to say | an increase to the circulating medium of that State that so long as memory endures, and so long without the aid of which the condition of her as men retain the faculty of appreciating patriotism and heroism, there will not be found within the Church that was the first to break the shackles of bondage any opposition to the society which enrolls the survivors of those magnificient armies which saved the Republic. On the other hand, ministers of Christ can undoubtedly be justified if, after having read the service of their own Church over the remains of one of their flock, they respectfully decline to have any other ritual added. They Adi't-Gen. Drum he has twice been a candidate | would certainly not be disposed to admit that their own service was defective or inadequate

> And if this answers its purpose, why add from that simplicity which is one of the characteristics of a free Government that they desake of spectacular effect, and that in the dark and awful hour when the hearts of those bereft

It ought to be understood at every funeral that if any friends survive, the chief interest, concerns not the dead, but the living.

'Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust, Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?"

What the weeping, disconsolate widow, the grief-bowed mother who has lost her sole support, the stricken children, want and crave as trial. The submarine Ericsson gun will be they surround a noble veteran's grave, is not used also in the trials. The torpedoes are to be | the recital of deeds of glory, but the voice of a trusted shepherd declaring on the authority of Him who is the Resurrection and the Life, "Thy brother, thy father, thy son, thy husband shall rise again"; the voice of a Divine nickel steel. None of our ships are provided promise, "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes"; the voice of present and effect- on wedding tours."

ual comfort, "Fear not, I am with thee, be not

dismayed, I am thy God.' With all the commendable enthusiasm for the G.A.R., veterans who have experienced the reality of Christian consolation in the hours of bereavement will hardly take offense if, on such occasions, a heartbroken family and their pastor, who is their chosen comforter, content themselves with what the Church provides for a Christian burial. I inclose the words of Rev. Wm. Dallman, of

Baltimore, a member of what is known as the Missouri Lutherans. The practice of that body, as you will see, differs from that of Lutherans generally in this matter. The ground of their opposition to the G.A.R. is that of general antagonism to oath-bound organizations. He says: "In general terms it is true that the Missourians 'will not allow the G.A.R. to have their services at the grave whenever an old soldier is buried,' i. e., if we can do so, as we can on our own congregational cemeteries. On public cemeteries we cannot enforce the rule; we can only protest, bury our member, withdraw, and let the G.A.R. proceed with their ceremonies. The G.A.R. is oath-bound; as a self-constituted organization it has no right, according to Scripture, to impose an oath-contrary to Second Command. As a self-constituted society, it has no right to arrogate to itself functions of the Church of Christ, such as to pray in public, call a Chaplain, etc. We are not opposed to the G.A.R.; G.A.R. These are our principles. Of course we have much trouble in standing by them. Complications arise in which it is difficult to

E. J. Wolf, Gettysburg, Pa.

VOORHEES ON PENSIONS. The Indiana Democratic Senator Voices His

Feelings on the Situation. Senator Voorhees in his speech in the Senate on Aug. 22, on the subject of silver, treating of the action of certain people, said:

Even the pension rolls of the Government, those records sacred to the blood and tears of millions shed for the existence of the American Union, have not escaped determined and vindictive assault. The fact that the amount of money in circulation is largely increased every three mouths of the year by the payment of pensions, that it is done without the agency of the banks and beyond their control for fluctuation or speculation, has excited the open and bitter opposition of the great money centers from the very beginning of our present pension

The charges now made of fraudulent pensions are simply a continuation of what we have heard from the start, and they have the same inspiration as in former years. That frauds are sometimes committed in the Pension Office is undoubtedly true, and they should be investigated and exposed; but the same can be truthfully said of every other office or institution known among men. Would you denounce an entire church and impute rascality to all its members because here and there a hypo-crite and knave pollutes the altar and defiles the sacrament of the Lord's Supper by his presence

Fraud is incident to human affairs, and from which there can be no complete escape; but better far that even a fraudulent pension should be granted than an honest, well-earned, well-merited pen-sion should be denied. It is the question of money, however, and not the question of fraud, which provokes the greatest wrath in certain quarters on the subject of pensions. Who that lived at that time will ever forget the storm of invective which broke on some of our heads because of the passage of the act of Jan. 25, 1879, granting arrears of pensions to disabled soldiers? Speaking on that subject three years later, I said: "The columns of the leading newspapers of the

country have teemed with the most envenomed lenunciations of this act, and reeked with coarse and ignorant abuse of all who sustained it. It would, indeed, be impossible to exaggerate the one of malignant animosity which has prevailed, and which now more than ever prevails, on this subject, in the most prominent journals, from the north end of New England to the Pacific coast. "I can recall but two enactments which have called forth such rancorous literature. The passage of the Fugitive-Slave Law and the repeal of within my recollection which provoked such an explosion of intense wrath as we have heard against the Arrears of Pensions Act. If it had been a measure to disseminate pestilence, breed famine, or provoke war, it could hardly have been tigmatized with greater bitterness. If, instead of eing, as it is, a law to fulfill a plain, honest obit gation toward those who, in sober fact, bled and died for their Government, it had been a measure o reward highwaymen and enrich pirates, it could not have been assailed in terms of baser meaning than have been used against it and against all who

support it. Sir, it is true that the amount of money carried o the soldiers of the country by the act paying them arrears was large and imposing; but I then, and I hold now, that every dollar paid for pensions does good and not harm; that it is not merely a blessing to the pensioner himself, but also to all the active business interests and laboring classes of the entire country. On the 16th of January, 1882, I used the following language on this floor, and I can do no better than reproduce it now as the candid expression of my mature con-

"The money paid to this blind soldier passed on at once from his hands into a hundred different channels of trade. With some of it he paid for a numble home in which to pass his benighted old age, and in which at last to wake, by the touch of death, with eyesight eleansed, to a brighter morn ing than earth can ever know. With the remainder his pension arrears he paid his little debts, and added something to the comfort of those about him. And such is substantially the history of all the money expended under this beneficent law, so basely and so insanely vilified. It goes at once to see. No such spot is found elsewhere on into circulation; it pays debts; it passes from hand to hand; it is not hoarded as coupon-cutters hoard their interest; it makes money plentier among the people where it ought to be plentiest.

"Sir, it is dead money which does no good to the people, money which is packed away in bags, of its ritual being recognized, I see no good crammed into iron vaults, there to corrode and eat into the labor of the people with an immense never-ceasing, enncerous interest account. Public expenditures which go in that direction are indeed of such rejection are rare-none having ever | a curse; but not so with money which is alive and "But it is in connection with this very idea, and in fact almost solely on account of it, that the principle assaults have been made on the law for the

payment of the pension arrears. The leaders of this crusade are inspired with a frenzy of rage at the sight of poor people obtaining any considerable sum of money from the Government, no matter how precious the consideration upon which the payment is based. Money, in the estimation of his class, should not be diffusive or general in its novements among the people; it should be contracted within a narrow circle and exclusive in the bestowal of its benefits on themselves. But a little while ago they were declaring

brough the same columns which now denounce our system of pensions that the hard times ther upon the country were due to the fact that the laboring classes lived too well; that they had too many luxuries, and that they must learn to regulate their wants according to the cheap wages paid for labor in Europe. And now the great moneyed corporations, and all such as live on the interest of money are exasperated at the spectacle of money searcity of money is their harvest, and a full circulation is their bane and grief. They feel, therefore, that every dollar expended for pensions is hostile to their interests. The sight of a penniless fury. On the other hand, the plain people hail such money coming into their, midst as a general

blessing. Sir, the payment of pensions in this country has become so important a feature in our financial situation that no apology is needed for the reference I have made to the subject on this occasion. It is clear to my mind that pension money amounting have the G.A.R. ritual added to their own to over \$160,000,000 per annum, perhaps, and going burial service, this must not be interpreted as everywhere, is one of the greatest sources of relief now left to the people in the way of enrrency, independent of the contracting, retiring power of the banks. There were paid to pensioners in Indiana last year the sum of \$11,880,117trade and business may be imagined, but not

> The amount of money in circulation in many of the other States has been increased even to a much greater extent than in Indiana by the redistribution, as it were, of the people's own money back into their hands in the payment of pensions and there is not a State nor a neighborhood in the American Union which has not felt the relief of this system. For my own part, and speaking for myself, I shall take no backward step on the subject of pensions.

Had the Right to Do So.

adequately described.

Congressman Morse has been sustained in using a penalty envelope in which to address a letter to a pensioner. It will be remembered that another? Have Americans gotten so far away Commissioner Lochren, in his recent correspondence with Mr. Morse, criticised this action as illegal. The question was examined razor. It would be superfluous to describe Breck to the grade of Colonel, and Maj. Thos. sire ceremony heaped upon ceremony for the into by Assistant Attorney-General Thomas, of the Postoffice Department, who in reply quoted the section of the postal laws and regulations Presidential appointment. The selection is to | are bleeding in agony and anguish as the grave | which allows the penalty envelope to be used for "official information and indorsements relating thereto."

As this decision did not cover a letter inclosed with papers from the Pension Office, anespecially in connection with religious rites, other inquiry was made, eliciting a reply that the Congressman's letter need not be written upon the official papers, but could be separately

> No Time to Waste on Wedding Tours, The Methodist Minister at Red Hook, Dutchess Co., married recently a man nearly 70 years of age to a woman of the same age. In answer to questions they each said they had been married twice before. They were in a harry to have the knot tied that they might get back to their home in Lakeville, for, the aged bridegroom explained, and with a great deal of truth, that "they had no time to waste



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cars through to Memphis. For Luray, 3:30 p. m. daily. For Baitimore, week days, 5:90, x5:40, 6:35, x7:15, 8:00, 45 minutes), x8:05, 8:30, x9:30, (10:00, 45 minutes) a. m., x12, 12:15, x2:20, x2:40, x3:15, 3:25, x4:15, x4:28, 4:31, x5x00, x5x30, 5x35, x6x20, 6x30, x7x30, x8x90, 8x05, x9x90, x11:30, and 11:35 p. m. Sundays, x5:40, (8:00, 45 minutes), x8:05, 8:30, x9:30, (10:00, 45 minutes) a, m., x12:00 x8:00, x9:00, 9:30, x11:30, 11:35, p, m. For Annapolis, 7:15 and 9:15 a. m., 12:15 and 4:28 p. m andays, 8:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m. For Frederick, +10:40, +11:35 a. m., 31:15, +4:30 p. m.

For Frederick, 110:30, 111:30 a. m., 31:13, 14:30 p. m. For Hagerstown, +10:40 a. m. and +5:30 p. m. For Boyd and way points, *9:40 p. m. For Gaithersburg and way points, +6:25, +9:90 a. m., +12:45, +3:00, +4:33, *5:35, *7:05, *9:40, +11:30 p. m. For Washington Junction and way points, 19:30 a. m., 1:15 p. m. Express trains stopping at principal ions only. +10:40 a. m., +4:30, +5:30 p. m. For Bay Ridge, week days, 9:15 a. m. and 4:28 p. m. sundays, 9:35 a. m., 1:30 and 3:15 p. m.

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